M. Gordon Mawney,
E. Greenwich

THE

PATRIOT,

OR,

Scourge of Ariſtocracy.

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[☞ *We are happy to lay before our readers, a ſecond performance of an excellent New-Jerſey writer, although addreſſed to a particular ſect of people, reſiding in a particular State, the obſervations are ſuch as deſervedly merit the ſerious and candid peruſal of every American.*]

To the people called *Quakers,*

Reſiding in the State of New Jerſey.

My reſpected Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

IN a former paper I attempted to ſhew in what manner you have been deceived by thoſe who told you, that the principles and acts of Mr. Adams were ſimilar to thoſe of General Waſhington. This aſſertion was proved to be falſe, by ſtubborn facts and incontrovertible evidence. You have not been leſs deceived in another manner, in which your own *love of peace and tranquility* has been called in to aid your deception. You have been repeatedly told, that the partizans of Mr. Adams were the only "Friends of Order and good Government;" and that the ſupporters of Mr. Jefferſon were Diſorganizers and friends to Anarchy and Confuſion. The belief of theſe aſſertions, led many of you to ſupport men and approve meaſures, which you would not have done had you been truly informed. But lay aſide all prejudice, ever improper bias, and let us candidly enquire—*Whence do the Partizans of the late Adminiſtration derive their title of "Friends of order and Good Government?"*

Is it derived from their open and inſidious attempts to involve this country in a war with France, which one of them publicly declared ought to be "*a war of extermination,*" in which every MAN, WOMAN and CHILD of America ſhould be armed againſt the men, women, and children of France?

Is it from their attempts to an-

nihilate our Conſtitution "*by a few bold ſtrokes*," which one of their Members in Congreſs confeſſed?

Is it from the paſſage by their party in Congreſs of ſeveral unconſtitutional, unjuſt, and oppreſſive laws?

Is it from the perſecutions, fines, and impriſonments, which ſeveral worthy, induſtrious, and peaceable citizens ſuffered, merely for expreſſing their opinions candidly of public men and meaſures?

Is it from their raiſing a ſtanding army to over awe the people, ſuppreſs inveſtigation, fight duels, game, drink, rob hen roofts, abuſe women, inſult men, or whip them in the public market place, [as they did at Eaſton] or burſt into houſes, knock down and beat all who come in their way, and threaten inſtant death to all who offer reſiſtance, (as in Philadelphia) or to aſſail peaceable and unarmed citizens with naked ſwords, (as at Elizabeth Town) or to bake their ſoldiers in an oven, (as at Briſtol)?

Is it from their ſcouring the country to deſtroy the inſignia of Liberty, poles and caps, which are at leaſt innocent?

Is it from their delivering up, to be hung at a Britiſh yard arm, a man who had eſcaped from on board a Britiſh man of war, where he had been long compelled, againſt inclination and conſcience, to aſſiſt in capturing and plundering the veſſels of his own country and her allies—& who ſolemnly made oath, and offered to prove, were time allowed him, that he was a *native-born Citizen of America*?

Is it from their conduct in this ſtate, where they threatened to convey all their political opponents (whom they contemptuouſly ſtiled a *degraded and deluded few*) to the lines of an invading enemy?

Is it from the vaſt addition to the national debt of ſeveral millions of dollars, and increaſe of the public burthens by a new tax on houſes and lands, on paper, an additional duty on ſalt, &c. which took place during the late adminiſtration?

Is it from their frauds and ſpeculations on the public money, to the amount of millions, drawn from the hard earnings of the induſtrious farmers, mechanics, tradeſmen, and others?

Is it from their ſetting fire to the Treaſury Office, as ſoon as they found they muſt reſign their places, to prevent the new adminiſtration from developing and expoſing their frauds and ſpeculations, of which the official documents would, if not deſtroyed, furniſh demonſtrative evidence?

Is it from their unceaſing and unqualified abuſe, public and private, by tongue & by pen, of every man, however eminent his ſervices or amiable his character, whoſe political opinions do not accord with their own?

Is it from their calumniating & ſlandering Mr. JEFFERSON, on whoſe reputation neither malice or envy can fix a ſtain?

Is it from their attempt to defeat the will of the people, after that will was univerſally known and fully underſtood, in the election of a Chief Magiſtrate; which conduct had nearly wrapt the country in the flames of civil war?

Is it from their uniform oppoſition to every meaſure of the new adminiſtration, tho' dictated by wiſdom and ſanctioned by juſtice?

Are theſe, and *ſuch* as theſe, the claims the partizans of Mr. ADAMS

have to the impoſing title of "*friends of order and Good Government*"? And with *theſe* and *ſuch* as theſe, FACTS ſtaring you full in the face, can you give them your ſuffrages and ſupport in preference to thoſe who have borne all their inſults, oppreſſions and violence, with calmneſs and fortitude, and returned them good for evil?

If you will diveſt yourſelves of all unjuſt prepoſſeſſion, and with minds *open to conviction*, examine minutely, reflect maturely, and decide uprightly—I think I may venture to predict, without a hazard of contradiction from the event, that you will acknowledge the Republicans to have been uniformly and generally, with few exceptions, the *real* friends of *Order*, of *Good Government*, of *Peace*, of *Economy*, and of the *Conſtitution* and the *Laws*.

Friends & Fellow Citizens, proceed in this examination, and if I have leiſure I will lend you my further feeble aſſiſtance. I repeat, I do not want your converſion till you are convinced; nor do I aſk your belief one word further than I am found in the paths of truth.—And may the SPIRIT OF ALL TRUTH aſſiſt your reſearches, and lead you to ſupport men who have the welfare of their country and the happineſs of their fellow-creatures at heart. *A Friend to Peace, Liberty, and the Conſtitution.*

N. J. Ame,

To *the* EDITOR *of the* PATRIOT.

Sir,

MANY attempts have been made by two or three "*ſelf created friends of order*," reſiding in this County, to eſtabliſh an abſolute Falſehood among the Farmers as Fact! They have repeatedly aſſerted, that inſtead of diminiſhing our public expences, Mr. Jefferſon has already increaſed the National debt 100,000 dollars, by maladminiſtration. This is ſo palpable a falſehood that were none but men, who have the means of extenſive information to hear of it, it would be unneceſſary to contradict ſuch ridiculous miſrepreſentations;—but this is not the caſe, our Agricultural Citizens, who are employed in tilling the earth, conſequently not ſo well acquainted with the real political ſituation of our country, as thoſe people who make politics their ſtudy, are the characters whom theſe bold and preſumptuous Federal enthuſiaſts pride themſelves in deceiving;—it is therefore neceſſary to deny the alledged charge, and denounce the diſappointed three "*well born*," and their baſe adherents in this County as workers of iniquity and falſehood ———The three following queſtions (which muſt be anſwered in the affirmative,) are ſufficient in my opinion to effect the deſired object:—

1ſt. Has not Mr. Jefferſon made a ſaving of 20,000 Dollars per annum, by vacating two unneceſſary foreign embaſſies, at the Hague and at Liſbon?

2d. By the recent reduction of the Marine Corps to its preſent eſtabliſhment, has not a real ſaving been made to the United States, of 100,000 Dollars per annum?

3d. By abolithing Nineteen of the offices of Inſpectors of Surveys, will any one have the audacity to deny that there will not be a ſaving of at leaſt 20,000 Dollars per annum?

By these three measures of our worthy President, *One Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars* have been deducted from our annual expence, and yet the Anglo-Federalists, or old Torys, are so depraved as to assert that Mr. Jefferson is involving his constituents! Their views are obvious, and their intentions detestable, al ho' they boast of their piety, purity and perfection.

I sincerely hope the good people of this County will so far regard this friendly hint, as to evade the snares of these haughty sycophants.

A FARMER.

County of Washington, R. I.

Mr. Editor,

I LATELY met with the inventory of furniture purchased for the late President's house, as reported by a committee of Congress. Among the articles, I found one elegant chariot, one good coachee, seven horses one saddle and *holsters*. Upon turning to the laws, I found twenty nine thousand dollars had been allowed to him for the purpose of furnishing his house, in addition to the furniture which satisfied President Washington. I was not a little surprised when I found the articles enumerated classed as house furniture, and could not help thinking, notwithstanding my respect for Mr. Adams, that it was a misapplication of the public money. This sum was put into his hands for one purpose, but he applied it to another. It was put into his hands to furnish the house of the President of the U. States, and he squandered part of it for horses and carriages, and went so far as to put the initials of his own name on the carriages.

Gen. Hamilton represents Mr. Adams in his pamphlet as a weak, obstinate, violent man, insufferably vain, and utterly unqualified to hold the reins of government; but I did not conceive, until I read this report, that avarice was a leading trait in his character. But it seems, from the President down to the Collectors of revenue, during the administration of Mr. Adams, the public money was applied to private purposes with impunity.

A Trenton Mechanic.

(True Amer.)

IN the Biographical department of the Port Folio, of the 1st August, there is a "*Sketch of the life of Gen. Hamilton,*" said to be taken "*from the newest political pamphlet received from Europe.*"

Were it not from the political relations of the Editor of the 'Port Folio,' this foolish panegyric would be read in his paper as a burlesque. As it is, nothing but the blindness of party can overlook the seditious means which have been employed to exalt this (at least doubtful) character. The *gallantry* and *humanity* of Mr. HAMILTON are too well known to the people of this country, to make it possible that they should be deceived by this transatlantic stuff, this European biography. His military talents under WASHINGTON, never will be doubted, neither will this lie ever be believed, *though imported from Europe*, that "the fame of WASHINGTON was more indebted to Mr. HAMILTON, than to any intrinsic merit of his own." It is worse than aristocratic scandal, to aid the currency of such an infamous surmise against the character

of our departed HERO; or to insinuate, by means of the malicious dictum of Dr. Smith, that "Washington never did a generous action in his life." This low attempt to establish, or rather to revive, the reputation of Mr HAMILTON, by insulting the memory of one who was, in every respect, his Master, will never succeed where the people have the privilege of judging upon undeniable facts. In England, let Gen. HAMILTON be a god, if Englishmen will make him such. But the partizans of England in this country can never make him more than a man, and without more laborious exertions, hardly that.——Let the Editor of the PORT FOLIO, therefore, be assured, that however such a species of Biography as this, may suit the Aristocratical medium of his politics, it will never move the steady principles of genuine Americans.

A Washington Federalist.

"IT is truely laughable to see in the *Jacobin* papers, such as the *Centinel, Palladium, Commercial Gazette, Port Folio*, &c. the most intolerable abuse on the President, and all the constituted authorities; and yet, while they are permitted to continue their billingsgate without any check by prosecutions, or personal insult, are crying in the most lamentable strains against the intolerant and persecuting spirit of Republicans. I would ask these slanderers, in what instance this vindictive spirit has prevailed? Are any of their friends imprisoned for their libels? Or are any under the lash of the sedition law? Why do they complain of persecution, when they are suffered to vent the utmost malignancy of their spleen, arrogance, and resentment? Do they not pursue their courses of defamation as rapidly as the presses can disgorge them, or the several posts can circulate them? Every day in the week they are handed to the public—almost every house is supplied with them—colleges, academies and schools are liberally furnished with "line upon line, & precept upon precept, here a *little* and there a *good deal*. What then in the name of common sense would these *infuriated* JACOBINS want? Nobody molests them, they speak as they please, write as they please, and publish what they please, and yet they are so unreasonable as to complain of a rigid spirit of persecution.

"If these *high toned Jacobins* will say what will be satisfactory to them, if it is not too unreasonable, possibly they may be indulged in their request. But the fact is, they want Mr. JEFFERSON to issue a proclamation, declaring that HIS ENEMIES possess *all the religion, all the morality, all the virtue, all the property, all the patriotism, all the wisdom & all the honesty in the country*—and that HIS FRIENDS are a body of miscreants, destitute of religion, morality, honesty, &c. and *as such*, were unworthy of *his confidence*.—Nay, they wish him to go further, and denounce every man who *voted for him* or *spoke in his favour*, as a disorganizer, deist and robber. I would ask those modest gentlemen, whether this declaration would satisfy them? Whether this humble acknowledgment on the part of Mr. Jefferson would remove their complaints against

him? Would they ceaſe abuſing him, if he ſhould give it under his *hand and ſeal*, that every office in government ſhould be filled by his moſt inveterate opponents? That they ſhould have the excluſive patronage of government, and ſtill have it in their power to treat with the groſſeſt indignity every man who was friendly to his election."

Chron.

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Mr. Editor,

If you think the following extract from an excellent Oration ſpoken in the 2nd Baptiſt meeting-houſe, at Newport, on the 4th of laſt July, by Paul M. Mumford, *Eſq. deſerving a place in the* Patriot, *you will pleaſe to inſert it, and oblige ſeveral of your Republican friends.*

"BY a fiction of law, it is held that a *King* can do no wrong. But apart from the deluſive ſubtleties of fiction, it is an American principle, that "*the voice of the people is the voice of God.*" Collectively ſpoken, it pronounces the equality of right and the equality of juſtice. The people are in fact the ſource of power; the natural ſovereign. Conſtitutional forms are derivations of their will, to which, and to the neceſſity of permanence, they owe their validity. Adminiſtrative agency is but a delegation of that will, to ſpeak its underſtanding and its intereſt, and is amenable for wilful tranſgreſſions at the tribunal of its inquiry. Whatever may have been ſaid of the barbarities of faction (by which I mean unlawful aſſociations, inimical to the general intereſt;)—however, in inflamed colouring, aſcribed to popular complaint;—and though, in unbridled ambition, it has been aſſerted that this country could never be happy without an hereditary Chief! it is placed beyond a contradiction that *faction* has ever originated among thoſe vaunting and excluſive advocates of order, who claim dignities by birth, and talents by preſcription. —Hence the important truth, that watchfulneſs, among the citizens at large, of ſelf created, ſelf-ſtiled pretenders, is indiſpenſable to the preſervation of their liberties."

CONNECTICUT, September 18.

"HAPPY for the peace and proſperity of our country, we have wreſted the reins of the general government from him who wiſhed to convert our ſtate into a ſection of military deſpotiſm. We have elected to his place, a citizen eminent for his virtuous and peaceful diſpoſition; which will ſecure to us, far as his power extends, the tranquil enjoyment of all our rational and conſtitutional Rights, Civil and Religious. And we are now ſhortly to decide, whether our ſtate government ſhall ſtill be adminiſtered by thoſe military heroes, who deſpiſe the people, diſregard their rights, and trample on their conſtitution and laws; or whether it ſhall be conſigned to the care of thoſe who are the avowed and proven friends of our Republican Inſtitution, & principles."

ATTENTION FREEMEN!

☞ Next Monday is Freemen's Meeting throughout this State.—The Federaliſts, the "*well born*," &c. are buſy —Be united Republicans, and ſucceſs will crown your endeavours.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

If we test *federalists* by this rule, they would be found wanting—They vapour too much of their religion to practise much of it; for it is not he who says most about it, that possesses it most—What are their *fruits* for by these we are to know them! Let us begin with their leader ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and examine the fruits of his religion—What are they? Look, at his *own vindication*, and there we shall find them—Is *adultery* criminal in the eyes of God? If so, can ALEXANDER HAMILTON be considered as an example for *religious* men, or can he be confided in by true believers?——Where is the Democrat who has publicly proclaimed so henious an offence, and yet they are stigmatized as beings devoid of religion, while Alexander Hamilton and his disciples proclaim themselves the only true believers in the Community!

If Hamilton is the high priest of federalism, what are we to think of the *religion*! What religion does he possess? Perhaps the divine parson ANDREWS, or the diviner ABERCROMBIE can inform us who may have sat under his ministrations.

Of all the Toasts produced by the late Anniversary of American Independence, we do not recollect any one more sentimental & characteristic, than the following, given by the Republicans of Marblehead:

"*Public Economy*—May we save our resources, that our resources may save us."

This is the *Republican* creed, on the subject of national Finances; a Text, which we may expect to see able commented on by the official labours of the Secretary of the Treasury who has long been an object of the envy, the admiration and the dread of his political opponents.—Public Economy, public Credit, and public Justice will be found to be the three favorite maxims of his office.

The term *Jacobin*, tho' it continues to be fashionable among the pretended Friends of Order, is divested of its magical influence. Time *has been*, when the calling a man a *Jacobin*, had as fatal an effect on his reputation, as calling a dog *mad* has on his life—when it was considered as a compendious title for all the crimes which human depravity had ever perpetrated, or to which human sagacity had affixed a name. But this delusion has been dispelled by experience.——The men approbriously stiled *Jacobins*, are now acknowledged to be the most practical christians, the most peaceable citizens, and honest men. And instead of being considered by the Republicans as a term of reproach, they regard it merely as a *substitute* for truth and argument.

One of the numerous advantages which the printers of republican newspapers flattered themselves with the hope of obtaining, by a change of the executive was an alteration in the post office department. At present, this is almost entirely in the hands of federal partizans, many of whom are themselves printers; and it is easier to feel than to describe the superiority which, in various respects, this arrangement gives to federal editors, in the promptitude of their

public intelligence, in the collection of subscribers, in their correspondence with their readers, &c. &c. There is not a post office in the United States, of any note, but what is stuck round with proposals for such papers as the *Port Folio, Gazette of the United States, Washington Federalist, &c.* and the post masters pay greater attention to obtaining subscribers than to the duties of their office. No such favor is shown to republican papers, and of course the principal of "equal and exact justice to all parties," is not properply attended to.

These remarks are not pointed at any individual. The grievance is general; and a republican executive will think it his duty to reform it. *Repub.*

It is curious to observe what different meanings the same word may have in different connexions. Under the late administration, it was an instance of great toleration, if a person who abused the President were allowed his liberty after paying a fine of two or three hundred dollars, and suffering six or eight months imprisonment: but under the present administration it is an instance of very great *intolerable* intolerance if an officer who abuses the President and his principles, is merely dismissed from office. Under the late administration, one party thought the other very well used, very well indeed, if they were not fined and imprisoned, in addition to being displaced from office. Under the present, the same party think themselves greatly abused if they may not monopolize all offices of profit and honour. See and wonder!

BEHOLD THEY QUAKE! TYRANNY IS IN DANGER.

The following note was sent to the Editors of the Republican Watch Tower, published in Newyork, by John Fay, Esq. deputy post master at Burlington, Vermont. It is the copy of one transmitted to Mr. Fay by E. Edwards, post master at Montreal, by order of the governor. It speaks of a scandalous paragraph tending to vilify his majesty's government,' inserted in the Watch-Tower of July 8th.

"Quebec, 5th August, 1801.

Sir,

"His excellency Governor Sir Robert Milnes, having put into my hands an American paper, called the Republican Watch-Tower, dated July 8th, containing a most scandalous paragraph, attempting to vilify his majesty's government, I am to acquaint you, that it is my particular desire that no more copies of that paper should be circulated through the post in this province;—if therefore hereafter, that paper should find its way from Burlington to Montreal by the Courier, you will have the goodness to stop it, and likewise now to write to the postmaster at Burlington that he may acquaint the Editors of that paper, that its circulation in Canada by means of the post is now prohibited.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient,
"Humble servant,

GEO. HERIOT, D. P. M. G.

"Edward Edwards, Post Master at Montreal.

(The above is a true copy of the original.)

"JOHN FAY, D. P. M.

"Post Office, Burlington, August 17, 1801."